FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18, 1845. [NO. 1485.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE.

3000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
40 barrels ditto ditto,
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
20 bags Pepper, Spice & Ginger
15 tons Swedes & English Iron,
2000 lbs. Steel, viz: Cast, German, English, and Am. Blister,
150 sides Sole Leather,
500 ditto Upper ditto,
100 ditto Skirting ditto,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Hemp Rope,
200 lbs. Bagging Twine,
60 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
6 ditto Old Rye Whiskey,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
1 ditto French Brandy,
Old "Hennessey" Brandy, in glass,
1 pipe sup'r Malaga Wine,
15 qr. casks White and other Wines,
40 dozen London Porter, in quarts and pints,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
5000 lbs. Castings,

Sperm Candles, Cider Vinegar, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Epsom Salts, Bar Soap, Starch, Cigars, Cassia, Smoked Herring, Mackerel, No. 3, in barrels, 8 x 10 Glass, Putty, Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Collins' Axes, Horse Shoes, Fur and Wool HATS, SHOES, &c. &c.

And a full assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will call.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Nov'r 7, 1845. 84-3w

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

INGERSOLL'S WAR OF 1812.

THE above work just received. Also, McCauley's Miscellanies; The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Rebbles from the Brunnen: Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood; the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Youatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-4f

SALAMANDER SAFE FOR SALE.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Mial Wall, *ex parte.*

Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

ON motion, a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd, was propounded for probate by Mial Wall, one of the Executors therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the next of kin of the said deceased reside without the limits of this State: It was therefore Ordered by the Court, that an advertisement be published for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said next of kin, and all persons in general claiming interest in the Estate of said Stephen Wall, dec'd, to be and appear, if they think proper, at the next term of this Court, to be holden in the Town of Rockingham, in the County aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of January next, to see proceedings to be then and there made and had in relation to the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 83-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Sarah Kelly *vs.* James Kelly, John Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, children and heirs at law of John Kelly, deceased; and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children and heirs at law of Jesse Kelly, who was a son of the said John Kelly, deceased.

[Petition for Dower.]

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, the children of Jesse Kelly, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 84-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he will remain in this place a short time for the purpose of TUNING PIANOS; and will be happy to wait on those who may desire his services.

Nov. 11. 84-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.

I HAVE received (about 120 cases,) nearly my entire Fall and Winter Supply of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

&c., bought at Auction or direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, which I will sell unusually low for CASH ONLY, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins; Harness, Skirting, and Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Lasts; &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
November 4, 1845. 83-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candles,
50 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
40000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons,

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

Dr. Hall may be found at Briggs's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.

E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

3000 LBS. PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 3, 1845. 83-3w

WAGON FOR SALE.

AN elegant two horse Wagon, for sale. Inquire of
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Oct. 29. 83-3wpd

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.
October 21, 1845. 83tf

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES,** at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 18, 1845.

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expences of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,

SAMUEL KIMBER,
Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Male and Female Academies at Darlington C. H., S. C., are anxious to secure the services of experienced and well qualified Teachers to take charge of these Academies, respectively, the ensuing year.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, the scholastic year will consist of nine months, so that a vacation of three months will be given during the sickly season.

The proceeds of the Schools will be allowed as the compensation of the Teachers; and it is believed, that under the supervision of efficient persons, a large number of Pupils may be obtained in each Academy, and permanent situations secured by the Teachers.

The applicants for the Male Academy must be qualified to prepare young men for the S. C. College; and for the Female Academy, to give thorough instruction in those branches which constitute a complete female education.

Persons applying for these Schools will be expected to furnish undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications.

Letters of applicants may be addressed to the undersigned, *postage paid,* until the 15th December next, on which day the election will be held.

S. A. WOODS,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Darlington C. H., Oct. 29, 1845. 83-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—August Term, 1845.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and wife, Lydia McBryde, and Duncan Murchison.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, that the said Lydia McBryde be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court.

81] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

NEW GOOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Suttinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Yestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.
August 14, 1845. 76tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order issued at September Term last, of Cumberland County, the Subscriber will offer for Sale, on Monday of December Term next, being the 1st day of December, at the Court House in Fayetteville, a Negro WOMAN, about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Else. Terms at sale.

HECTOR McNEILL, *Commissioner.*
Oct. 23, 1845. 82-ts

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*
August 5, 1845. 70tf

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 45 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday November 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$40,000, $12,000, 5,840, 3,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 5 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

78 NUMBERS—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto ditto	26	Halves,	65 00
Ditto ditto	26	Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
October 25, 1845. 82-dpd

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 20.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Accident.—Another proof of the danger of tampering with fire arms came to our knowledge yesterday. One day during the present week, a boy living in a family in Gates county, took a new gun, and was amusing himself popping caps, and attempting to frighten some little negroes. Finally, he placed a cap on the gun, and turning to a young lady, Miss Mary Overman, exclaimed, "Cousin Mary, I'm going to shoot you." The gun, which had been loaded without his knowledge, unfortunately exploded, and the whole contents were received in the young lady's face, tearing away the entire side of it. She lingered two hours, in the most excruciating agony, when she expired.

Another.—We learn that a young man named John Moning, was shot by an intimate friend, Robert Clements, in Martin county, a few days since. The parties were on a Deer hunt, when the gun of Clements was accidentally discharged, and the whole load, 17 buckshot, entered the side of his friend. Moning lived but four hours. He was a young man much esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

Elizabeth City Old North State.

Lawyers of Alabama.—By a report furnished in an extra Monitor of Tuscaloosa, and founded upon the returns of the Clerks of the Courts of the different counties, we perceive that in the whole State, there are 642 practising Attornies at Law—and in the county of Dallas, 36. Clients can't go amiss in finding somebody to advocate their cause!—*Selma Free Press,*

CHINA REVEALED.—No. II.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER OF NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Fletcher Webster delivered his second lecture on China last evening to a large and attentive audience at the Tabernacle. At the close of his former lecture he spoke of the discipline and efficiency of the Chinese police; and he now remarked that the *thieves* of China were al o most expert and daring. The Legation, on its arrival at Macao, was warned to be on its guard against them. They strip themselves, oil their persons, till their hair, the only part by which they can be siezed, with sharp knife-blades, and, thus prepared, never enter a room except where there is a light; thus reversing the practice of their profession in western countries. Indeed, (said Mr. W.) in China, which is the antipodes of the western hemisphere, every thing must be reversed. Their night is our day, their west our east; two friends when they meet shake their hands *at* each other—a safe practice certainly, where, as in China, cutaneous diseases are common; their mourning dress is white; their compass points to the south; they put their saucers on the top of their cups; they are certain that the sun goes round the earth; and they *know* that the earth is flat and square. Parents are rewarded for the virtues of their children, and, indeed, they have every thing peculiar to themselves; and of course the habits of their *thieves* must be peculiar likewise.

One of our Legation in a warm night left the window of his bedroom, which was on the second floor, open. Thieves by the aid of a bamboo entered, saw by the light that he was asleep, secured his loaded pistol and his sword, and then at their leisure quietly stripped the room of every moveable which it contained. The property might have been recovered on application to the authorities; but knowing that this would inflict punishment upon guiltless persons, the gentleman preferred to lose his property, and so let the guilty escape. Somebody is always held responsible in China for every offence that may be committed. When a man takes a house he takes also a *steward,* who has some property, which he gives as a pledge for his honesty. He is hired by the month, and has charge of every thing in any way connected with the domestic affairs of the household. He hires all the servants, is responsible for them, holds all the keys, and relieves the owner of every possible care. If any thing is lost or stolen he must replace it; and he, in turn, holds all his underlings responsible to him. If any thing is destroyed by that with us so mischievous person—*nobody*—the servants must combine to make it up; and in the case of theft already mentioned, had the loser of the goods followed it up, the *watchman* of the establishment would have been held responsible. By this system one great point, always aimed at by legislators, is secured, namely—the certainty of punishment for every crime. Some one is sure to be held responsible. As rain is proportioned to the evaporation, so is punishment to crime; and in China punishment, like rain also, falls upon the just and the unjust.

The Chinese code, civil and criminal, is very voluminous. There is nothing in social, domestic, or private life that is not provided for. The religious rites, the modes of social intercourse, of salutation, and even of courtship, are regulated by law. At the change of seasons, from spring to summer, or autumn to winter, the chief mandarin of the district pursues his summer or winter cup; and when that is done summer or winter it is, at least in his district; as on board a man-of-war, when the officer of the deck reports that by the sun it should be 12 o'clock, he is ordered by the commander to "*make it so.*"

The present reigning family in China is of Mantchou Tartar origin, and dates from 1644, when the Tartars, who till then had been excluded by the great wall, made their way into the empire and seized upon the throne, which they have since retained. The present monarch, *Towkang,* is an aged man, and is the grandson of the Emperor by whom Lord Macartney, the English envoy, was received, and who wrote the celebrated *tea ode* which so greatly pleased Voltaire. He was appointed successor to the throne on account of his valiant defence of his father in an insurrection of the palace guards; for the monarch has the right to appoint, from his sons, the one who shall succeed to his authority. The surname of the sovereign, which is a word signifying *Reason's Glory,* it is sacrilege to pronounce: though Mr. Webster thought the usage similar to that which obtains in Europe, where the monarch's surname is never heard. The advent to power of the Tartar dynasty wrought no change in the laws of the empire, and was in fact but little more than is a change of administration in this country, except that the decapitation, which in both cases takes place to about the same amount, is in China *real,* while here it is but *figurative.* The slaughter which accompanied that event was prodigious; the Dutch ambassador, who at that time travelled from Canton to Pekin, records that his way was over devastated and ravaged plains and sacked cities, whose countless inhabitants had fallen beneath the sword of the victorious Tartars. The only innovation that took place was, that the custom of shaving the head, which before had been confined to the Tartars, was made universal, so that no peculiar marks of the conquered race might remain.

The Chinese have no hereditary aristocracy, or distinctions of social rank. Their dignities are all official!—all her people being, in theory, equally the children of the Emperor, belonging to one family, equal in rank and in blood. Birth and wealth are more disregarded there than in any other part of the world—more even than in this country. Except the immediate relatives of the Emperor, who enjoy the privilege of wearing the yellow sash, and the followers of Confucius, who have a similar right, no one man is better than another; and even the Emperor's relations rapidly lose rank with every descent. In theory and in practice, the highest stations are the rewards of good conduct and scholarship. Schools are universally established, and education is provided for even the poorest and most obscure. Wealth is regarded solely as a means of usefulness, and it is freely dispensed for purposes of benevolence.

There are *nine* degrees of official rank in China, distinguished by the button worn upon the top of the cap and by the peacock's feather. The highest is that of *Kwang,* which corresponds with Duke, and confers the right to wear the red button and a two eyed peacock's feather. All these degrees of rank are bestowed as the rewards of personal service or merit, and confer no honor upon descendants. The general affairs of the empire are managed by several boards at Pekin; these are the board of rites and ceremonies; of finance and revenue; of war; of works; of foreign affairs and dependant States; and of justice and punishment. There are also two Councils, one of which comprises the Emperor's Cabinet; and above all these is a Board of Censors, which review the proceedings of the rest. There is also one curious institution worthy of notice. Before the Emperor's palace is always suspended an immense *gong,* upon which any one may strike who seeks from the Emperor in person redress for injuries for which he can obtain no satisfaction elsewhere. It was a question of no little difficulty with which of the Boards mentioned Lords Macartney and Amherst should transact their business; and it was finally settled that they should negotiate through the Board of Foreign Affairs and *Dependant States,* because, by bringing presents, the English embassy had come in that capacity. They were consequently received in the same way and by the same functionaries as the Indian delegations are with us. It was found impossible for us to obtain consent to correspond with Pekin. When the topic was mentioned, Keying said that *he* would attend to that, as he, being the superintendent of the five open ports, was the proper person.

As the Government of China is patriarchal, founded upon filial love, it may well be supposed that the code is not silent upon that subject. No means are omitted of deepening, enlarging, and strengthening this feeling. Respect for one's parents and ancestors is held to be the first of duties—the foremost of political and religious obligations. Unusual instances of filial devotion are publicly rewarded; the names of those by whom they are performed are held up to admiration, and handed down as household words to succeeding generations, and their history made the text-book for the young. Reversing the European mode, in China parents are rewarded for the virtues and abilities of their children; and if the parent of worthy children dies, an effigy in honor of him is prepared, for it is held he must have been a good father and worthy of honor to have reared such virtuous and worthy children. Sons frequently interpose and request to be punished for offences of their parents; nor is this so rare as to be considered extraordinary. Love for parents is the strongest sentiment in the breast of a Chinese. No change of domestic ties affects it, and death but elevates it into a religious rite and veneration. It holds the same place in China as with us does affection for a wife. And in China will every son, even as did Æneas

"from the flames of Troy
The old Anchises bear,"

convey his father from instant and overwhelming peril to which his wife and children will be abandoned. The halls of the rich are always adorned with figures of their ancestors, and in their temples the worship of deceased forefathers is a prominent and favorite devotion. Some one or two days of every season are set apart to visit their ancestral tombs, built upon the sides of the hills. They go in families and offer sacrifices and strew flowers over their graves. When these rites are ended they partake of a family feast, seated in enclosures around the tombs; cover the tables with pieces of colored paper, which represent various fruits and viands, and which are burnt to carry upward food for their deceased ancestors. And then, on retiring from these sacred resorts, little flags of colored paper are put up in various spots, and the whole hill-side is covered with them. The feeling, though often carried to excess, is certainly commendable.

We arrived at Macao in February; and all that month, March, April, and May, we spent in studying the language, and waiting intelligence from Keying, who was to meet us. At last we received a letter from him, fifteen hundred miles to the west, saying that he was on his way, and would be there in *five* minutes. We waited as patiently as possible, in a city without society, walks, drives, or any thing in the slightest degree amusing; and his five minutes proved to be, according to our division of time, *twenty days.* At last he reached Canton, and finally a messenger announced that he was at Macao, and had taken up his lodgings at a great temple a mile and a half out of town. He announced his intention of calling upon us at 11 o'clock precisely of the next day. The Chinese are very particular in all matters of etiquette. Their visiting cards, which no Chinese gentleman can be without, instead of being such small bits of pasteboard as are used by us, are large sheets of paper, colored, figured, and embossed. The Chinese always use envelopes which vary in size from a pillow case to a purse; always employ sealing wax; and inscribe upon the outside of their letters the names of both writer and person addressed. The two are placed, with their titles, in parallel columns, running from bottom to top; and the rank of the person corresponds with the length of space occupied by his name. Keying's name, with his numerous titles, easily filled the column; Mr. Cushing's, lacking the titles, was made equal by being written in letters of enormous length, large enough, in fact, for a guide-board,

At 30 minutes before the time appointed appeared a messenger with the Minister's card, and at the hour, announced by a second messenger, Keying himself appeared with his suite. Of these *Whang*, Lieutenant Governor of the two Kwang provinces, was the most distinguished; and without any exaggeration or qualification, Mr. Webster said, he was a gentleman of as polished manners, of as courteous and easy address, as any to be met in the drawing-rooms of Europe or the United States. He was remarkably handsome, finely formed, and had the smallest and most gracefully delicate hands he had ever seen upon a man. *Chang* was the scholar—a plain looking man, with a broad, sour face, and spectacles with glasses as large as a dollar, set in black horn rings. With his loose dress and staring awkward look, he reminded one forcibly of the necromancer in Hudibras. When the Minister himself drew near, three guns were fired, the marines drew up in the hall and presented arms to receive him, and in he walked. Keying is sixty years old, tall, large, and dignified. His face expresses talent and decision. He is one of the most able and influential men in an empire of three hundred millions. After a little conversation a collation was provided, and our guests retired.

The next day our Minister returned the visit at the temple of Whangea, where Keying resided. Like all the Chinese temples, it was very tastefully situated, massive, spacious, formed of connected buildings with courts between, and approached by a flight of broad high stone steps. As we approached, a band struck up, the unvarying salute of three guns was fired, and we were led through the courts to an inner building, where our Minister was received by Keying. After some conversation, we were ushered in to dinner; and here Mr. Webster said that, as the Chinese festivals were very similar to each other, he would describe the last one of which they partook, after the treaty had been concluded, and on occasion of its signature, on the 3d of July, 1844.

Eight copies of the treaty had to be prepared, four in each language; and, though the Americans exercised their utmost diligence, the Chinese had theirs done first. They then proceeded to the place of meeting. The room was small, twenty feet by ten, without windows, and with only the door by which they entered. At the further end a small table stood upon a platform, and on this the two Ministers seated themselves, the rest of the company taking seats along the sides of the room. It was excessively hot, and, though tolerable to the thinly-dressed Chinese, was to the Americans almost insufferable. The treaty was read, the copies compared, and the seals affixed, when two Tartars entered bearing a package in yellow cloth, which proved to be the Imperial seal. This was stamped upon the document, and then we proceeded to dinner.

The Chinese insisted that we should take off our coats; we had taken care to provide ourselves with white jackets, except one gentleman, who was positively obliged to sit at this great diplomatic dinner, given on the conclusion of a treaty between two great nations, in his shirt sleeves! The table was set for twenty, and covered with bananas, mangoes, oranges, and other fruits, sweetmeats, &c. A hot drink, like poor whiskey, called *samchou*, was prepared, each having a small teapot containing it by his side. We were required to fill a small cup with it, raise the cup in both hands, half rise, nod to the friend whom we wished to compliment, and then empty the cup, taking care to turn the inside towards him, that he might be assured it was empty. This done, according to the custom, we were helped to fruits. Keying, with his own chop-stick, seized a fig and put it upon the Minister's plate. This order over, a pudding was introduced expressly invented for the occasion by Keying himself. It was excellent, and spoke volumes for the gastronomic talents of the high Commissioner. After this was over, two dishes of meat were brought on by attendants, who were very numerous and very well drilled. Keying again helped our Minister to a dish of chicken and pork, like a stew; and the dish was then passed around to the other guests. Then cups of *samchou* were taken. The dishes were then set in the centre of the table; the same process was rapidly repeated until a hundred dishes, in silver vessels, filled the table from one end to the other. Various side-dishes were introduced as we use bread, among which were lotus, watermelon seeds, &c.; shark's fins, *beche de mer*, birds' nests, roots of hogs' mouths, &c. of course abounded in the shape of stews or broths. The birds' nests were the most costly of the dishes, and frequently command their weight in silver. They are of a gelatinous substance, supposed to be collected by swallows upon rocks from the foam of the sea. They are perfect nests, and require to be cleansed of feathers, dirt, &c., and are by no means disagreeable, being somewhat between vermicelli and tapioca, stringy like the one, transparent like the other, and quite tasteless.

Beche de mer is a sea-snail, and quite unpalatable. Fish fins, sea-weed, hogs' mouths, &c. would certainly be thought no great addition to our festive boards. They are costly, however, and can only be afforded by the rich. The custom of taking up morsels and thrusting them into the mouths of their friends, which prevails at the Chinese tables, reminds one forcibly of the adjuration of Meg Merrilies to Dominie Sampson, "Gape, sinner, and swallow."

After a pause there appeared crossing the yard six cooks, each with a silver dish and a joint of meat. They were followed by six attendants carrying blocks covered with cloth. These were set down behind the chairs, and then each cook, drawing from his girdle a long sharp knife, carved the meat into thin slices, which were received on plates by the attendants and handed to the guests. The meats thus served were turkeys, hams, pigs roasted whole and gilded, &c. This is the Tartar addition to a regular Chinese dinner; and was not unwelcome, as it introduced us to meats of which we had heard before.

A large bowl of very nice soup was then brought in. Keying took it up with both hands, drank out of it, and then passed it to the Minister; and then it went the round of the whole table. Thus at dinner we spent the time from 9 to 1 o'clock—the whole order of a European dinner being exactly reversed, beginning with fruit and ending with soup. We rose from the table, put on our coats, and took our leave. The band struck up, three guns were fired, and we returned to Macao, ready to exclaim with Macbeth, that we had "supped full of horrors."

Mr. Webster went on to say that he did not mean to ridicule the customs of the Chinese, but that on seeing them for the first time they of course would strike any one as singular. The Chinese dress, though not so graceful as the Turkish or the Roman, seemed to him, at all events, far more so than our own, and so likewise many of their habits were no more ridiculous than ours. The mandarins wore long robes of rich and heavy silk, embroidered with gold, and covered by a splendid riding coat. A girdle passes around the waist, fastened with a buckle of precious stones, and long boots, whitened, reach the knees. Around the neck is a string of beads, of stones in winter and of perfumed wood in summer. A cap of straw or velvet is worn, with a button and feather, and attached to the belt are snuff bottles, &c. of gold.

A military mandarin has besides a very large ring, cut from a single precious stone, upon his right thumb. The richest dresses are worn by players on the stage. The Chinese actors are always itinerant, and are hired by private persons, or by several who contribute to raise a fund for the purpose. They have no changing of scenes, and every thing is very rude and to us uninteresting. And yet they had played at Macao three days and nights without intermission, many persons standing 24 hours to look on, receiving refreshments from persons who have them to sell. No women appear, and all speak in falsetto. Mr. Webster gave some account of their dramas, which seem to be historical, abounding in exaggerations and absurdities, and of their comedies, which are vulgar and disgusting. They have an extensive literature; their poetry abounds in tropes and figures, and is sometimes touching and beautiful. They have writings of a higher character, as the works of Confucius, which are among the noblest specimens of moral teaching ever written. The art of printing was known in China long before it was discovered in the western world; books are very cheap and universally diffused; the compass was used, manufactures of various kinds carried on, canals made, and in short all mechanical powers, except steam, were known in China long before they were invented in the West. Paper money had been used and discarded long before it was made by the Jews, and now the only coin employed in the immense trade of the empire is a copper coin worth about one-tenth of a cent.

Mr. Webster concluded his lecture by referring to the patriarchal character of the Chinese Government, which is entirely primitive, and such as obtained in the earliest ages of the world, and which, for its preservation, requires a homogeneous people, an early origin, and an unbroken history, and to the character of their language, which is hieroglyphical, as evidence of the extreme antiquity of the Chinese nation. They claim to have unbroken traditions running back 2953 years before Christ, or within 1200 years of the creation of the world; and Mr. W. thought it not at all unlikely that at that time they may have had a regular Government, a monarch, a large population, and institutions very much as we find them now.

The most Direct Route to China.—The Intelligencer, printed at Concordia, (La.) contains some suggestions, in connection with statistics, respecting a union of the Mississippi River with the Pacific Ocean. The route appears to us more feasible than any other that has been proposed, and we shall not be surprised if the plan is executed, and our trade with China carried on by way of Natchez and Mazatlan. It would not cost a tenth part of the money we are likely to be called upon to appropriate for a war about Oregon, to say nothing of the human lives. But Cabinets are not in the habit of troubling themselves on this score; their accounts are Dr. or Cr. by dollars and glory.

The distance from Charleston to Natchez is 700 miles, and a railroad is now completed to Montgomery, Alabama, which is but 300 miles from Natchez. That a road will soon be completed from Montgomery to the Mississippi there is little reason to doubt. From Natchez, by way of the Rio Grande, to the mouth of the Gulf of California, is 1870. The route from Charleston to the Pacific would by this means be accomplished in from *sixty to seventy hours*. Communication with our Oregon settlements or our Pacific squadron now demands months of toil and laborious exposure.

Boats of a large size are now carried over our Pennsylvania railroads. We shall not be surprised if in less than ten years we see advertised steamboats from Pittsburgh for the Sandwich Islands and Canton, viz: Natchez and the California Railroad. It would give us more pleasure than to know we had beaten the British armies in a hundred pitched battles.

Philadel. North American.

Mr. Buchanan.—The effort to get Mr. Buchanan out of the State Department, by placing him on the Supreme Court Bench, has failed, owing to the earnest efforts of his friends in Pennsylvania, who objected to his acting as a "warming pan" in the State Department, for some "old Virginian, ardent as a Southern sun could make him." The last Harrisburg Union lets off any quantity of indignation, and protests that the Keystone State "is in a state of the most intense excitement at a bare hint" that Mr. B. should be "sopped out of the cabinet."

To this the Washington Union replies last night—repeats its great regard for Mr. B., and winds up by saying—

"We are satisfied that it depends altogether upon himself whether he will leave the cabinet, *and our own decided impression at present is, that there will be no change at all.*"

The words which we have marked in italics shows that the effort to "sop Mr. B. out of the cabinet" has been given up—for the present at least.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The "N. Y. GLOBE" concludes an Oregon articles in the following style,—the first part being a denunciation of all Democrats who think not as the Globe thinks.

"We say with entire confidence, let leaders growl as they please, that the Administration will insist on our unquestionable rights to Oregon as bounded on the North by the *Russian possessions*. No compromise on Oregon! Every inch of it!"

THE OREGON QUESTION.

From a speech delivered by Mr. Webster, in Boston, we copy the following paragraphs on this all engrossing subject:—

I have said I will not undertake to express an opinion as to the manner in which the question may be settled. I will say, however, what appears to be natural. It is well known that the 49th degree of north latitude is the boundary line between the western part of this country and the British provinces, as far as the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seems to be natural enough, if the two Governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extension of this same line westward; that the two should keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division till they reach the Pacific ocean.

This very proposition has been made to the British Government three successive times. It was made in 1818, in 1824, and in 1826, again and again to follow up the 49th parallel, westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the mountains and onward to the ocean.

I am not about to say whether this is a proper division of the territory or not. But I do say, that, as it has been so often repeated in this manner twenty-five, and twenty, and eighteen years ago, it is an admission that there is something to negotiate about and treat about for either side—that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either Government who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war, between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that any thing and every thing that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result. [Mr. W. was interrupted here by renewed cheers.] If a British Minister, under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault—cannot show that he has done every thing which an honest and sensible man could do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour. [Cheers.] And in the same sense and spirit I say, that if, in this country, any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet a very severe interrogatory from the American people—must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honor.

Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man, Prime Minister of England or President of the United States, who should unnecessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subject, (flames, let me add, that will burn over the whole globe,) may well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Catiline conspiracy: "*An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt; tum te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagraturum.*" [Applause.]

No, gentlemen! the man who shall, incautiously, or led on by false ambition or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globe on this question must look out for it—must expect to be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of general reproach. [Prolonged cheers.]

There will be a public indignation before which no popularity, public or private, can stand—it will melt down every monument of the dead, it will destroy all respect for the living, it will burn up every vestige of respect for individual worth, if unnecessarily, if recklessly, if ambitiously, it has plunged the subjects and citizens of two civilized Christian States of the world into war—a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealth—shall turn cities to smoke—shall cost thousands and hundreds of thousand lives; and those smoking cities, and that destruction of property, and that sacrifice of life, shall be found over the whole globe, in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball on which we live.

The 'Union' having attempted to break the force of Mr. Benton's resolution in favor of the 49th degree as the line between the U. States and England, in Oregon, the National Intelligencer thus replies:—

The indisputable testimony of the expressed opinion of Mr. Benton is rejected by this new organ of the Democratic Party, apparently because of the *antiquity* of its date, (1828)—though four years before that time the same boundary had been proposed by President Monroe—and also because it was proposed *as a compromise*. If, therefore, we show that the opinion of Mr. Benton was the same within the last three years that it was seventeen years ago, and that it was in a spirit of *assertion of right*, and not of compromise, that he uttered it, the questions of the Union will be satisfactorily answered.

With this view, therefore, and without further comment, we present to the venerable Editor of the Union and to our respected readers the following page of history:

EXTRACT *from a speech delivered January* 12, 1843, *in the Senate of the United States, by the Hon.* THOMAS H. BENTON.

"Mr. B. said he would not restate the American title to this country: it had been well done by others who had preceded him in debate. He would only give a little more development to two points—the treaties of 1803 and 1819; the former with France, by which we acquired Louisiana; the latter with Spain, by which we acquired all her rights on the northwest coast of America north of 42 degrees. By the first of these treaties we became a party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, between France and England; the treaty of peace of 1714, which terminated the wars of Queen Anne and Louis XIV, and settled all their differences of every kind in Europe and America, and undertook to prevent the recurrence of future differences between them. The tenth article of this treaty applied to their settlements and territories in North America, and directed commissaries to be appointed to mark and define their possessions. These commissaries did their work. They drew a line from ocean to ocean, *to separate the French and British dominions*, and to prevent future encroachments and collisions. This line began on the coast of Labrador, and followed a course slightly south of west to the centre of North America, leaving the British settlements of Hudson's Bay to the north, and the French Canadian possessions to the south. This line took for a landmark the Lake of the Woods, which was then believed to be due east from the head of the Mississippi; and from that point took the FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL *of north latitude indefinitely to the west.* The language of the line is 'indefinitely;' and this *established the northern boundary of Louisiana*, and erected a wall beyond *which future French settlements could not cross to the north nor British to the South.*

"As purchasers of Louisiana, the treaty of 1803 *made us party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and made* THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL *the same to us and the British which it had been to the French and the British:* it became a wall which neither could pass, so far as it depended upon that line."

At a later period of the same speech, it is true, that, after inveighing in strong and even bitter terms against the British claim of territorial right *south* of latitude 49, Mr. B. does allude to more northern rights alleged to have been acquired by the United States under the treaty of 1819 with Spain; but, *as between the United States and Great Britain*, it is clear that he considers the line of the 49th degree of latitude to have been definitively established as long ago as in the year 1714, in the treaty of peace between France and England; that is to say, not seventeen or twenty-one, but a hundred and thirty-one years ago.

Whilst on this subject, to relieve ourselves from misapprehension or misrepresentation of our own views of the question, we repeat, as follows, the terms on which, nearly four months ago, we summed up a review, "in all its bearings," of the merits of the question, such as, it appears, the "Union," after prejudging it as it has done, is just now about to make:

"To us it seems perfectly clear that THE ONLY RIGHT *of either party* YET ASCERTAINED *is the right of prosecuting its claim by peaceful negotiation until it shall be satisfied that it has obtained what it was entitled to.* If honor does not bid us to the field, still less can interest, where the prize is of doubtful and of distant worth, so uncertain to be won, and, if got, to be secured only by perhaps a cost of full fifty times its value; for every man in his senses knows that our next war with England—a struggle for life and death—will be cheap, so far as mere money is concerned, if it costs us some hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Let us, then, be clearly understood; *we do not by any means intend to say that the English title is better than ours;* we are far from making any such concession; but we hold the whole course of the contest thus far, its entire history in the hands of four or five successive Administrations, and the position in which they have all been obliged finally to rest it, as a long and an irresistible recognition of the fact that, *under the direct test of fair and friendly negotiation, the adverse claims are such, on both sides, as each party can confidently maintain (and respectably maintain) before the civilized world.* Both countries are pledged to them by a long contest, in which both have offered concessions. On either part those concessions have been voluntary, no matter how much withdrawn afterwards; therefore they stand incontestable evidence against either nation, when it attempts to say that 'its title is unquestionable.' The dispute, in a word, is too old, too obstinate, too equal, to leave any hope that either of two such nations (sure from temper to grow more dogged the longer they debate,) will resign its claims; and, since both have repeatedly heretofore offered to compromise, what remains, in a controversy so little worth a fight, but to go on with amicable and reasonable though vigorous negotiation, until the matter shall be settled by the best compromise that can be agreed upon!"

The Extremes of Opinions.—Our readers are probably not all aware that some of the English Reviewers and politicians claim "the whole of Oregon," as the Union has it, down to the FORTY-SECOND degree of north latitude precisely as the official paper claims "the whole of Oregon" again up to the line of FIFTY-FOUR DEGREES AND FORTY MINUTES. The question now is, who is right and who shall yield. "The whole of Oregon or none," shouts the official organ. "The whole of Oregon or none," cries the Foreign Quarterly of London, and so if these two musical organs are to be gratified, the whole nation may be made to weep over the folly arising from their extremes of opinions. An Englishman said to a friend of ours in London the other day, in a side-walk discussion of this question,—"I dont know much about Oregon, or exactly where it is, but Sir Robert Peel says we have rights there, and for one I am ready to fight for these rights wherever they are, and against whoever would deprive my country of them." Now if this Englishman reads the London Review, he will fight for all down to latitude 42, and if our valiant countrymen read the official paper and believe it, they will be just as ready to fight for all up to the line of 54 40. How absurd it must seem to every sensible and reflecting man to see the unthinking multitude of two nations arguing upon a question, the real merits of which have probably never occupied their thoughts for ten minutes of a life time. And yet it is this very class of men who are most boisterous and belligerent.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York "Globe," denounces Mr. Webster and his Boston speech upon the Oregon question. It is "Federal," "British," "unpatriotic," "preposterous," &c. There may be sound logic in all these hard words, but it is not very perceptible. It is very smart too, we suppose, for the Globe to say that our Government will hold no terms with *tyrants*, but the sense of justice of such jargon will enlighten no man and settle no question. We marvel that such a valiant Hotspur as the editor of the Globe can sit quietly in his editorial chair. It must seem to such a trumpeter for glory like the saddle of a high-mettled charger, and we may suppose him every day to fancy his goose-quill a sword, his white sheet of paper a field of battle, and the types which are to give currency to his thoughts, an army of infantry.

Express.

That Mr. McLane is thoroughly sick of his English Mission, since the Oregon gasconade of the Administration, and is anxious to come home, is at length substantially admitted by a Washington correspondent of the Evening Post. We are confident it will yet appear that McLane has been treacherously dealt with by Polk. Mr. McL. is understood to consider a war with Great Britain inevitable in case our Government proceeds to take possession of Oregon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[The Union denies that Mr. McLane is dissatisfied and has asked to be allowed to return.]

From South America.—By an arrival at New York from Rio Grande 26th September, we learn that the combined fleet of France and Great Britain had taken the ports of Maldanado, St. Lucia, and Colonia, and were on their way to Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

The cat is out of the bag! and that, too, much sooner than could have been reasonably anticipated. The official organ already takes the *back track* on the Oregon question! Last Thursday it came out with a leading editorial upon the subject, which led all, but the keenest scented of the knowing ones, both Whigs and Locofoco, to believe that the President and his Cabinet and his Organ had resolved, as our title was "clear and unquestionable" to all Oregon, to have THE WHOLE OR NONE of that territory. The article has been very extensively copied and commented upon, some editors commending, but more denouncing it. Among the former is the presiding genius of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Union. He says:—"We are rejoiced to find that the Washington Union has spoken out directly on this great question—ALL OR NONE. There is not a dissentient voice in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, who look to their favorite statesman, James Buchanan, to sustain the President in his most righteous cause. Mr. Buchanan is a host in himself."

Now, what will this Harrisburg eulogist of Mr. Buchanan and rejoicer of the direct speaking out of the official organ on the Oregon question, think of the *official confession* in that paper of last evening! The organist now objects to being understood as declaring "*that we will have all or none of the Oregon Territory.*" He goes on and explains as follows: "Our language was, (italics and all,) 'THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE—*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right.*' In saying the *whole* or none, we spoke distinctly and exclusively of our *title.*"

In another article on the same subject, the official organ says:—"The President declared, nine months ago, 'Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable.' We put it to every man of candor, has the administration—or, if they please, the 'Union'—done or said *any thing more?* Not one deed—not one word. On the question of RIGHT—nakedly stated—the administration *has taken its position.* That is all."

And now, forsooth, in a single week's time, it *takes back* what almost every body, Whig or Locofoco, understood to be an official declaration, set forth in *italics* and *capitals*, that there was no *break* in our *title* to the *whole* of Oregon, and that the Administration would go for "THE WHOLE OR NONE," *against all the world!* The flourish was made! Defiance was officially hurled at Great Britain and "all the world," in the most approved Western style! The proclamation went off to the great West to be caught up and approved, before the members of Congress in that region would leave for Washington! But lo and behold! the dissentients and alarmists of the Middle and Northern States also catch it up, and create a panic—and then, lo and behold again! the organ, in two days less than nine, *takes all back* and says it only meant that the Administration would *assert* that our *right* to all of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," and that our *title* was just to 'ALL OR NONE;" and *not* that we would not yield, from expediency, or prudential motives, a part of the territory to Great Britain, or even consent to a settlement of the question upon the 49th parallel!

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Notwithstanding the menacing and, under the circumstances, most unbecoming tone of the agents of the Administration, whether writers for the official paper in this city or correspondents for papers in other cities, we are satisfied by concurrent information from Vera Cruz, by way of Pensacola, New Orleans, and N. York, that the Executive of the United States has actually made advances to the Government of the Republic of Mexico for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries, offering, should Mexico accept the overture, to send a Minister Extraordinary to Mexico for that purpose; a proceeding which we approve as heartily as we have disapproved the alternative, which the Executive appears to have had under consideration, of taking "the way the French took" to adjust our differences with that Power.

The irritation of feeling against the United States which has for some time past prevailed in Mexico, having in a degree subsided under the influence of time and of other circumstances, there is, we believe, *now* some prospect of a negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries; a prospect at which every friend of humanity cannot but sincerely rejoice.

Despatches from Mexico of much importance are in fact known to have been received at the Department of State in this city direct from Mexico, the contents of which have not been officially disclosed, but of which we have received information, believed, as far as it goes, to be correct. The Mexican Government is said to propose, or to consent to, a renewal of diplomatic relations, and to negotiations, as well concerning the boundary between the two countries as the claims of the citizens of either on the other. Preliminary to which, the withdrawal of the American naval forces from before Vera Cruz is said to be asked; a request with which we presume there can be no hesitation on the part of our Government to comply.

Further information is also said to have been received concerning the payment of the instalments due to citizens of the United States in April and July of last year under the Mexican treaty, being those instalments the payment of which heretofore, our readers will recollect, has been the subject of assertion and denial between the agents of the two Governments.

National Intelligencer.

[The above news is fully confirmed.]

From Texas.—Galveston papers to the 1st instant contain no news. As far as heard from, the vote on Annexation, the State Constitution, &c. was small, no serious opposition being made any where to the consummation of the measures contemplated.

Nearly all, if not all, the papers of Eastern Texas are out in favor of the election of Generals Houston and Rusk to the United States Senate. One or two advocate the claim of Gen. Lamar.

A late arrival from Aransas Bay brings information that our troops in that quarter are all in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. A lieutenant of infantry, who had just arrived from New Orleans, was accidentally killed on the 28th ultimo, by the breaking of a mast of a vessel, which fell upon him. His name is not stated.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.

California—Mexico.—We conversed on Sunday with an intelligent American gentleman who came from California via Mexico, or, more emphatically, right through Mexico. He arrived here in the U. S. steamship Princeton. He represents California as in a state of quasi independence—every existing circumstance there going to show that the country has swung loose from its moorings of Mexican dominion, and that its affiliation with the United States Government is inevitable. He further states that Mexico *cannot* go to war with the United States; that those there who evince anything like a belligerent spirit are people ignorant altogether of the power and resources of this country, and who think they would have no one to contend against but a few isolated American emigrants who have settled in Texas. He says that before he left Vera Cruz it was publicly known there that the despatches placed on board the U. S. steamship, and which have been sent on to Washington, were of a pacific character, and suggested the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He says that numbers are emigrating from Oregon to California. The American feeling is in the ascendant, the climate is salubrious, and the soil good, but not so good as that of the Delta of the Mississippi.—*Delta.*

RECENT TEXTS UPON THE TARIFF.

"The idea that it was formed to protect or aid one class at the expense of another, no honest man would for a moment attempt to support. The friends of the Protective Tariff system do not put it on this ground, but that it advances, more or less, all interests, and thus all contribute and all are benefitted."—*Pennsylvanian, (Locofoco.)*

The Editor of the Mercer Pa. Western Press, who is a member of Congress elect from the Beaver and Mercer district, and a sterling Democrat, (according to the Pennsylvanian.) into the bargain, thus defines his position upon the subject, in the course of an article replying to some insinuations that he is, as well as every Democrat, a free trade man:

"We always held that the revenue necessary for the support of government ought to be raised by duties levied on foreign imports, and that in adjusting the Tariff for revenue, discrimination ought to be made for protection."

This is meeting the question fairly, and forewarns us of the battle that is to be waged at Washington between the friends of the Administration upon the subject of the Tariff. The Pennsylvania democrats begin to show that they love their bread and butter more than the success of their party leaders beyond the borders of the State. They avow themselves boldly, not only for a Tariff but for *the* Tariff of 1842, —the much denounced "Bill of abominations," as it has been called by the enemies of the Protective system. We have now signs from all quarters of Pennsylvania that the unanimous vote of the State will be given in Congress for the present Tariff. How it will be with New York, —where there are so many political dough faces in the ranks of the Administration, and where office has a power more attractive than principle,—it is not easy to say.

The Loco Foco majority is large enough, in the next Congress to throw out Pennsylvania, and still to carry their measures; but we presume that the Pennsylvania democrats will not stand alone in defence of this measure. There will be some Tariff (Loco Foco) votes from New York,—one or more from New England, and some we presume, from New Jersey, Maryland, and Louisiana. Now that the "Key Stone State" has taken her stand we have fewer apprehensions than for a long time past, as to the safety of the measure.

The Oppressive Tariff.—The export of domestics from Boston for the week ending on the 25th ultimo amounted to $50,221. How much better to have such sums, in the weekly operations of a number of our cities, brought into our country in cash or its equivalent, than to be sending out *our cash*, as under the operations of the free-trade policy, for what is to be worn out—not leaving a wreck behind!—Under a continuance of the present protective tariff exports must largely increase, and substantial wealth, the basis of continued and enlarged operations, brought into the country; while under the free trade system our manufactures must be again broken down, and the country deprived of its solid capital, to enrich foreigners by the purchase of their perishable commodities.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The crop of cotton of this year is generally estimated at two and a half millions of bales. The Continent will require about half a million of bales, the United States half a million also; but what will become of the residue if we go to war with John Bull? The planters understand this, and I dare say they will instruct their representatives to avoid a war ABOUT OREGON.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Our readers are aware that delegates from a number of the Southern and Western States were to assemble at Memphis on the 12th instant. The design of the Convention is to consider and adopt measures for uniting more closely those States to each other, by various links of internal improvement.

On the 5th instant both Houses of the General Assembly of Tennessee met in the Representatives Hall and appointed a delegation of ten members of their own body to attend the Convention. They also unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates so appointed be requested to invite the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN and the Hon. HENRY CLAY, together with such other delegates to said Convention from other States as they may see proper, to take the city of Nashville on their return route, and attend the Convention proposed to be held in Nashville on the subject of Internal Improvements."

The Magnetic Telegraph between Buffalo and Lockport, New York, has been completed and put into operation.

A Hit.—"Bill," said one loafer to another recently, "I'se a National Reformer, I is."

"Vy, is that our party?"

"Vy, yes, hossy, it *is* that. If you puts in a vote for that ere party, you votes yourself a farm."

"Vell, I don't go that unless they'll go a little further. I wants a farm, and *somebody to work it, besides.*" Exit both, yawning.—*Messenger.*

THE LATE FIRE.

We have not much to add to our last week's account of the extensive fire which occurred here on the morning of the 4th. Our estimate of the value of property destroyed, namely, $50,000 in buildings, and $40,000 in merchandize, was, we are well satisfied upon further inquiry, nearly correct. We stated about $55,000 as the amount of insurance on the buildings and goods consumed. It will exceed that sum somewhat, say by six or eight thousand dollars, leaving a loss of from $25,000 to $30,000 to be borne by the sufferers collectively, no large amount, as we before said, falling upon any one of them.

Those who had places of business on the square burned have procured other stands in different parts of the town, and are prepared to see their customers as usual. There is no symptom of despondency manifested by the sufferers, but all exhibit a determination to overcome misfortune by extra exertion in their respective callings.

Several contracts have been entered into for erecting buildings on lots made vacant by the fire. These, in conformity with the ordinance of the Commissioners, will be fire-proof, and such as will be an ornament to that part of the town.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Mr. Gray, the Washington correspondent of the "Charleston Mercury," being forbidden to enter the "Union" office, at Washington, chose to do so, and received a cowhiding at the hands of Major Heiss, one of the proprietors. So says the Philadelphia correspondence of the "Tribune." Major Heiss took this method, we presume, of answering some of the able arguments of Mr. Gray, as to the inconsistencies of the official paper.—*Express.*

HEISS, has been held to bail to answer for his assault. Mr. Gray visited the Union office to pay his subscription for the Union. (We do not believe a paying subscriber was ever so badly treated before.)

MRS. CAUDLE says: "Yes, it's all very well to talk about fortunes made in no time; they're like shirts made in no time—it's ten to one if they hang long together."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Let me have a small place in your paper for a Rum Seller's Advertisement:

Notice.—Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of liquid fire, I embrace this early opportunity of informing you, that on Saturday or Sunday next I shall commence the traffic of making drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober, industrious and respectable community to support. I shall deal in "familiar spirits," which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood; and by so doing, diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community. I will undertake at a short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare victims for the asylums, the poor house, the prison, and the gallows. I will furnish an article which shall increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and make those harmless, incurable. I shall deal in drugs which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, and all of peace; which will cause fathers to be fiends, wives widows, children orphans and mendicants. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their sucking infants, virgins to forget their priceless innocence. I will corrupt the minister of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, and defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal spiritual death; and if any should be so impertinent as to ask why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery on a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is—Money. The spirit trade is most lucrative, and professing christians give it their cheerful countenance. I have a license from the Court, and if I do not bring those evils upon you some body else will. I live in a land of liberty; I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom. I know that the Bible says, "thou shalt not kill," that it pronounces a woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink. And I also read in the same divine record, that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven: and I cannot expect the drunkard maker to share a better fate. Yet what can I do!

Rum-seller! look at your Advertisement. It speaks the truth.

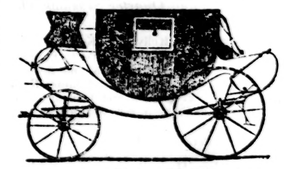
BLACK RIVER.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

October 25, 1845. 82-tf



Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18, 1845.

CONGRESS—will meet on Monday week, the 1st day of December. The Message will be looked for with intense interest, as indicating what the President, in the language of a Locofoco paper, will "REQUIRE" his friends to do. And the action of Congress itself will be of lasting injury or benefit to the country. We will take care to keep our readers fully informed of all that is important.

THE MAILS.—We are glad to learn that hereafter we are to have seven mails a week from North and South, instead of six. Heretofore the Stage has run daily, but it has been required to leave the mail in Raleigh on Sunday, so that on Monday morning we have been without a mail.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

There were five candidates for Governor in Massachusetts, (including *Mr. Scattering.*) at the late election, and the result, in all except 10 small towns not heard from, was, for Briggs, Whig, 50,964, Davis, Loco, 36 304, Shaw, Native, 7,294, Sewell, Abolition, 7,405, Scattering 1,400. No election. The Whig candidate lacks 1439 of a majority over all. The Locofoco candidate lacks 30,759.

For the Legislature, the Whigs have elected 12 Senators, the Locos none. The Whigs 171 Representatives, the Locos 49, the Natives 3. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, vacant Senators, and all other officers, are to be elected by joint vote of the Legislature. Of course they will be all Whig. Well done Massachusetts!

MICHIGAN.—The Locofocos have succeeded in electing their Governor, by a reduced majority, and their majority in the Legislature is materially smaller than last year.

GEORGIA.—A curious scene has come off in the Legislature, in which Locofocoism has displayed the cloven foot, as usual. It will be recollected that the party papers have expressed a determination not to allow the election of Senator to succeed Mr. Berrien after March 1847, to come on at this session, they having the power, by means of a majority in the Senate, to put off the election,—the Whigs having a majority on joint ballot. Well, on the 6th, a Locofoco Senator moved that the election for Senator be held *on that day*, at 12 o'clock. The resolution was passed, all the Whigs and 6 Locos, voting for it. But the Senate adjourned *before* 12 *o'clock*, and before the House had concurred in the resolution. That night the Whigs had a caucus, and nominated Judge Dougherty to succeed Mr. Berrien, by 54 votes to 28 for Berrien. The next morning, Judge Berrien resigned his seat for the unexpired term. And the Locofoco Speaker of the Senate refused to sign the resolution which had been adopted by both Houses, to hold the election, and his refusal was sanctioned by a strict party vote!

It is now believed that the Senate will not permit the election to take place, further than to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The resignation of Judge Berrien is sincerely to be regretted. He is an able man and a pure man, and such men are not too common in public life, that one can be spared without regret. Judge Dougherty, whom the Whigs have selected to succeed him, is said also to be a man of very high personal and public character.

Gov. Crawford's vote, at the late election, was 41,514; McAlister's vote 39,763. Whig majority 1,751. At the Presidential election in 1844, Polk received 44,147, Clay 42,100. The Whig vote has therefore fallen off 586, and the Locofoco vote 4,384.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received the November No. of the "Farmer's Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture," edited by John S. Skinner, so well known for his labors as the Editor of the "American Farmer," in its best days:—

And the November No. of the "American Review: a Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science."

We earnestly recommend both these works to our readers; and as we have heretofore forwarded subscribers to each, we will be glad to do so still for any of our friends who may desire either work. Price $5 a year in advance, for either.

The Whig Almanac, for 1846, we have just received from the Publishers, Messrs. Greely & McElrath, New York.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There was not a cloud to obstruct the view of the almost total Eclipse on Thursday evening last, which came off precisely as predicted by the Almanac makers.

RALEIGH.—The Treasury of our Sister City is overflowing with cash,—a rare state for any community in these days. The City Fathers have proposed to loan out a thousand dollars of the surplus funds, to which "a Tax Payer" objects, and advises that $500 of it be appropriated to improving the streets. Instead of doing this, however, the Board repealed a law prohibiting hogs from running at large—possibly with an expectation that they would serve as scavengers to improve the streets.

BOSTON.—There are no less than seven Rail Roads extending from Boston, measuring in all, with their branches, more than eight hundred miles in extent.

TEMPERANCE.—Our correspondents on this subject should practice temperance, if they wish to do good. We are obliged to decline an article signed "A Temperance Advocate," in consequence of its intemperance of language, and its personal allusions to a minister of the gospel.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—There are signs that on the question of going to war with England for Oregon, the "Democracy" will be far from unanimous. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which speaks for a large portion of the party, is decidedly opposed to any step looking to war.—The Charleston Mercury, which probably speaks the sentiment of the Nation of South Carolina, has no language strong enough to denounce the apparent purpose of the President of South Carolina's own making. It devotes long and able arguments to expose the "glaring absurdity" of Mr. Polk's "assertion that 'our title to Oregon was clear and unquestionable'" —an assertion in the truth of which he himself shows a want of confidence by continuing to negotiate. It says that the plain import of that Inaugural declaration was WAR! war to be waged, or at least threatened, for the personal advancement of Mr. Polk and his party; to kill off those who are supposed to stand in his way, and to secure his election to the Presidency for a second term! These are remarkable views to be expressed by one of the principal agents in the election of Polk, and who yet adheres to the party. If his own friends think thus of him and of his party, who can blame the Whigs for holding them in very bad repute?

The Mercury goes on to argue, that by the law of nations, our title to Oregon, instead of being "clear and unquestionable," as Mr. Polk asserts, is "a mere shadow —a perfect humbug;" and that the title of England is no better.

The "Union" quotes an isolated passage of three lines from Mr. Clay's official instructions to Mr. Gallatin, our Minister to England, in 1826, as follows:

"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can, make out a colorable title to any portion of the Northwest coast."

And the Union appears to think that this is conclusive against the ground now taken by the Whig press. But it is only made so by a misrepresentation of that ground. What is it that we contend for? Simply this: That by offering to run the dividing line at 49 degrees, *our government has admitted*, over and over again, that England was in some way entitled to a part of Oregon; and that if the government now says to England, in the language of the Baltimore Convention, of the President's inaugural, and of the official organ, that the whole of Oregon is ours, that we will proceed to take possession of the whole of it, and at once dispossess England of even the joint occupancy which she now enjoys, that England will feel herself bound to go to war to maintain what she says and evidently believes, are rights equally "clear and unquestionable." The Whig party are opposed to any unnecessary war with any country, as fraught with manifold evils, and especially a war with that nation with which our intercourse is so great and our interests are so strongly interwoven. And they are opposed to that war because it will be waged for a claim of territory which our country has repeatedly offered to relinquish to England. The Whigs do not defend the title of England, as they are falsely represented. They are opposed only to our own government assuming ground which has been abandoned at all times, by itself, and which, if presisted in, will inevitably bring on war.

We do not say that England has a right to the territory. That depends on a variety of facts and considerations the whole of which few men have had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with; (though any Locofoco in the streets, even though he do not know where Oregon is, will swear that it is all ours.)

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—The Schr. Creole, at New Orleans, brings Vera Cruz papers to the 29th ult. and city of Mexico papers to the 25th.

All difficulties between the U. S. and Mexico were in a fair way to be amicably settled. Two of the newspapers of the city of Mexico furnish the particulars of the renewal of intercourse. They state,—

"That in a secret session of the two Chambers of Congress, on the 14th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to them that the Consul of the United States, resident at Mexico, had transmitted to him despatches from the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which was as follows:—That, desiring to avoid hostilities between two Republics which ought to be firmly united by sympathy and a thousand ties of mutual interest, the Government at Washington was disposed to submit the affair of Texas to negotiation; and that, in order to arrive at a determination of the matter at once reasonable and honorable to both parties, it would send an Envoy Extraordinary, should the Mexican Government be disposed to receive him. The Government of Mexico replied, that the relations between the two countries being broken, it could not receive the Envoy in a public character, but would admit him as the private bearer of the message in question, upon the condition that, first of all, the U. S. Government should withdraw its squadron from the waters of Vera Cruz."

The master of the Creole says that the U. S. squadron had actually taken its departure from Vera Cruz—thus strengthening the above statements.

Mr. Calhoun has been received and entertained at Mobile, Ala. and N. Orleans, with the most distinguished honors, which all parties united in paying. He was on his way to the Memphis Internal Improvement Convention, to which he was a delegate from South Carolina.

Louisiana.—Col. Claiborne has left the *Jeffersonian Republican*. We expected this, when we saw him taking the high ground of principle on the tariff. His successor, in defining his position, goes very strongly for Polk and incidental protection. This too, is a matter of course.

Charleston Mercury.

The Mercury evidently thinks that its brethren of the Democracy go more for *interest* than for *principle*. The iron men of Pennsylvania are decidedly in favor of "incidental protection"—upon iron: the Sugar planters of Louisiana are equally strong for "incidental protection"—upon Sugar. They are all for Polk, however, who is against any sort of protection. We shall see how all this will result.

VALUE OF A SONG.—Mr. Reed has recovered $200 from Mr. Carusi, for publishing the song called "The old Arm Chair," in violation of Mr. Reed's copyright.

The following article from the Wilmington Chronicle is interesting to the people of this town and the up country trading with us, and therefore we publish it, and will add a few comments, which seem to be called for:—

"*In Union is Strength.*"—This is true, and the union of the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, will develope their strength and resources to an extent of which perhaps the people of neither of them have any idea at present. These towns are of the same age—of identical interests, and mutually dependent upon each other for permanent prosperity. Why then can they not work together for the common good? That mutual jealousies should exist is absurd! How can the prosperity of one injure the other? Why should the people of either place look with any other than the most friendly eyes upon those of the other? How can one of them prosper to any considerable extent without in some degree adding consequence and credit to the other? Why is it then that they do not combine in putting forward their mutual and identical interests by promoting those objects of immediate concern to each? It is a subject of absolute sorrow, that they should not lay aside all little trifling local jealousies and doubtings, and move on in concert and hearty good will for the promotion of their common prosperity, and the developement of their wealth and resources!

Mr. Editor, let us advance a step and ask our friendly neighbors a question or two.

What is the reason that the navigation of the Cape Fear River between the two towns is so much more uncertain than it used to be? Where are the improvements and works of the "Navigation Company?" What is that Company doing? Can they not with their resources and chartered privileges, do something—more than they are doing, or have done for the benefit of the State at large, and for the immediate benefit of this particular region? Down here we know nothing of the particulars in the case and ask for information. We know that our part of the country has been embarrassed, really afflicted with a drought of extraordinary long continuance, but we suppose the like has been known before; and we do not remember to have heard of so long delay of produce and merchandize, in transit by the way of the Cape Fear, as the past spring and summer. Have the *improvements* injured the river? or has nothing been done? We have suffered in Wilmington, most severely by this suspension of Navigation, and we dare say that our up-river friends have felt it more than we. Is there no remedy for this embarrassment, or are we to stand still and let our trade languish and die.

This must certainly not be. Our river is not the smallest or the worst one on the Continent, and many a less stream, by enterprize and energy and united efforts, has been rendered generally navigable, and the people become prosperous by the facility of transportation and intercourse. We do not entertain a doubt that proper measures would remedy these evils of which we complain, and which tend to our ruin. Without actual surveys, made by scientific persons, nothing definite can be stated, but it is a common remark that four or five locks and dams on the River would render it passable all the year round for all descriptions of rafts and boats of not more than three feet draught. If this be so, *why not accomplish it?* Shall we wait for stronger reasons to begin? Will we be any better prepared next year, or the year after, or ten years hence, to remedy these difficulties and embarrassments, when they may perhaps have become worse than they are at present? It must be remembered that our neighbors on the South are aware of our situation, and are pushing every scheme for their aggrandizement and to our injury. They already live upon our resources, and will not hesitate, and at an early day too, to seize the little remnant that is left to us! It does seem as if the present is the fittest time for us to *begin* to do *something*, and we *must begin* very soon or it may be too late! Means of transportation are various, adapted to different regions. We have a River, and it *may be made a good one* and a sure means of transportation! What will be the cost? Shall it not be done?

We do not concur with the writer of the above article as to the existence of jealousy or unkindness between Wilmington and this town. If such feeling exists, to any material extent, we are not aware of it. For ourself, our respect and affection for Wilmington have been manifested on all proper occasions.

As to the Cape Fear River it is easy to answer some of the questions asked. It is well known here that no such drought has ever been experienced within the memory of man, as that which has existed for more than a year and a half, and which has dried up springs and wells, creeks and rivers, never before known to fail. In our sand-hills, for instance, it has been our boast, that nothing ever materially affected the flow of water. But we can no longer make such a boast. We doubt if there is more than a single mill or factory in North Carolina that has not been compelled to stop for want of water during a material part of the last twelve months. We are satisfied that the navigation of the Cape Fear could not have been kept up regularly, by any efforts of the Navigation Company. That Company, we understand, expends about $1500 of its revenue every year in keeping the river in order. It puts but little of profit in the pockets of the stockholders, who have realized less than one per cent. a year on their investment; and their stock, which cost them $100 a share, is worth from 12 to $15 a share only. It may naturally be supposed that from such results the Company cannot well afford to expend much money in making experiments. They do keep the river free from snags, and thus our boats have been singularly exempted from those accidents and losses which have so frequently befallen boats on the Pee Dee, the Savannah, and other Southern and Western rivers. The writer asks, "Have the *improvements* injured the river?" It is doubtless true, as we suppose he means, that the removal of rafts, trees, and sand bars, has afforded a more ready passage for the water to the ocean, and that the water might be dammed up by permitting them to lie in the bed of the river; but then we should have a boat snagged and sunk, and a valuable cargo lost, every three or six months.

But the writer suggests the building of four or five locks and dams. Without pretending to any experimental knowledge of the subject, we are inclined to think well of this plan, for some of the most practical men in the State, and among them we may be permitted to name Ex-Governor Morehead, have expressed the opinion that such works would be of great utility. But how are they to be built? As we have stated, the means of the Navigation Company are entirely too limited to justify an expenditure of perhaps 30 or 40,000 dollars for that or any other object. It would cost more than all their stock is worth.—How then is the work to be done? Perhaps we can suggest a plan that will suit our Wilmington friend.

He says, "Down here we know nothing of the particulars of the case." Let us inform him, that they are exceedingly fortunate down there in that particular. It is an evidence that the work on the river has cost them nothing. Not so with Fayetteville and the up-country. They know *something* of "the particulars of the case," to their cost. They subscribed and paid $120,000, which was expended in experiments and work to improve the navigation of the river, above and below Fayetteville. Now the plan we would suggest is this: As Fayetteville has already bled so freely in the prosecution of a work calculated to benefit *mutually*, and perhaps *equally*, both Wilmington and Fayetteville, (to say nothing of other parts of the State,) would it not be fair play that Wilmington should furnish the means for trying the next experiment? She has twice the population of Fayetteville, perhaps twice the trade, wealth, and enterprize, of which we can boast. If she will improve the navigation of the river, we have not a doubt that *we* will be stimulated to double exertions to secure good roads whereby to increase the quantity of produce and goods to be transported on it. Is not our proposition a fair one? If not, what proportion of the cost of the locks and dams will Wilmington pay? Let her speak, and we think, if there be any thing lacking, we can venture to promise that Fayetteville will make it up.

"THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY" AGAIN.—In our last we gave some instances of the "progress" towards Monarchy made by the Locofoco party, and anticipated that we should soon find Congress dubbed "the President's faithful Congress," as they say in Europe. Here is an instance of the "progress" that way, from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian:—

"Some anti-tariff men have been disposed to doubt Mr. Polk's soundness as an anti-tariff man; and to doubt his making any serious effort to bring down the present tariff. We cannot say, *with certainty*, until Congress meets, what he *will* do on the subject; but if he does not recommend and require his friends in Congress to modify the present system to a strictly *revenue* TARIFF, he will betray all his past history and our pre-conceived opinions of the man, as well as of his own friends and neighbors in Tennessee."

So the President is expected to "REQUIRE *his friends in Congress*" to modify the Tariff!! This is a step beyond any thing we ever before heard of in this country. The members of Congress, it seems, are not elected to consult the people's will, and to promote their interests, but to obey the *requirements* of the President! There is candor at least in this bold and unblushing avowal of the practical working of the Locofoco system, however much it is at war with its theory.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—The Locofocos of Pennsylvania are in a sad pother about the Tariff. Their papers are unanimous, so far as we have seen, against the destruction of its protective features, or mingling the question with the party disputes of the day. The Pottsville "Democratic Press," edited by Judge Palmer, a leading man in the State, says,—

"The present condition of business throughout the Union is prosperous in a high degree. The Democratic ascendancy in the National and State Councils is secured,—*It can be maintained only by sustaining the present tariff.* If the insidious and blighting influences of either Southern or Northern Free Tradists shall be suffered to prevail, the best interests of our country will be sacrificed, and the Democratic ascendancy destroyed."

He ought to have thought of all this when he helped to elect Polk.

The Easton (Penn.) Sentinel, (Loco,) says,—

"We will not here go into any discussion of the merits or demerits of the protective policy, nor stop to point out the utter folly in the existing state of the world, of following this *ignis fatuus*, yclepcd Free trade. On these subjects the citizens of this region entertain an entire unanimity of opinion, to wit: that the doctrine of Free Trade is an exploded chimera which never did or never can or ought to exist. The protective policy is proper in itself, as necessary to protect the industry and enterprise of our own citizens from the efforts of foreign capitalists, who would be willing, as they see any branch of industry prospering here, to kill it off by glutting the market with the same commodity from their own workshops, even at a temporary sacrifice, in order to keep us in a state of actual dependence upon them and to give employment to the pauper laborer of Europe, to supply us with what we want, instead of employing the free laborer of our own country for that purpose."

It goes on to assert that the Tariff of 1842 is just the thing, and to *deny* that the Democratic party and the Aministration are the friends of free trade and the enemies of the Tariff.

LARGE PUMPKIN.—A correspondent in Anson writes us that Mr. Job H. Curtis of that county had raised a pumpkin weighing one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. Our friend suggests that is is "worthy of a ride in the Observer." We think so. It is a monster.

The following is the close of one of the characteristically vulgar and abusive articles of the North Carolinian, from that paper of Saturday last:—

"*It is not true*, and no man with an American heart, who knows his own Government, and the motives which govern the American people, will believe it, that the United States claim *now* a part of Oregon, which this Government up to May, 1844, *admitted belonged to England*. We ask if any honest man of either party will believe this libel upon the Government of his country? No! and before we would utter such an outrageous libel, we would sink party spirit into the depths of oblivion."

It is true, the assertion of the North Carolinian to the contrary notwithstanding, that this Government, in 1818, in 1824, in 1826, and indeed in all its negotiations with England, up to 1844, (and report says up to within a few weeks past,) has offered to fix upon the 49th degree of latitude, in the Oregon, as the boundary line between this country and England, whereby of course England would have the country lying between the 49th degree and the 54th degree 40th min. This is what the United States *offered*, and England *refused*, because *she claimed more.* And *it is true*, that this government, (if we may use the term in its Locofoco signification, meaning the President,) now claims *the whole* of Oregon. If the offer to make that the boundary line was not an admission that England owned the country north of the 49th degree, what was it? Was it an offer to *give* her land to which she had no right, and which belonged to us? If England did not own a foot of the Oregon, why negotiate with her at all about it? Why offer her nearly one half of it as a gift? The idea is absurd.

The Carolinian is shocked at "such an outrageous libel," which, if it were a libel, could hurt no one; but its Editor did not hesitate to perpetrate a most gross libel against his neighbor, and on being convinced of its utter falsity, he was persuaded to consent to retract it *if his friends should advise him to do so!* As the retraction has never appeared, the presumption is, that his friends and himself concluded that per sisting in the falsehood would do more good to the party, and more harm to the slandered individual, than could be done by correcting it. This may not be sinking "party spirit in the depths of oblivion," but it is perhaps sinking conscience in the depths of a worse place.

In another place the Carolinian asks,—

"If the United States have always up to 1844, admitted the right of Great Britain to *a part* of the disputed territory, how could that part be in dispute? Is this not a preposterous assertion of the Observer? No territory can be in *dispute* to which either party has admitted the claims of the other."

The U. S. did indisputably offer, repeatedly, to fix the boundary line at 49 deg. north latitude. This was an admission that there was no dispute about the territory north of that line. It was conceded to England. But England claimed *more*. She claimed to own south of that line, and the dispute was about the land south of it. We suppose our readers have discrimination enough to see the point, if the Carolinian has not.

The Carolinian thinks that the Observer and other whig papers are "frightened out of their wits," because England is preparing for war, and adds, that "any man of sense, who is not too frightened to look at this matter, can very clearly define the meaning of it." And the Editor proceeds, (at the hazard of being considered as puffing himself for a man of sense and courage,) to "define the meaning of it." According to him, it is all "brag and bluster" in England! If this be so, it is the most silly game that any nation ever played, for the Locofocos beat them all hollow at it! But, says the Carolinian, the intention of all this "brag and bluster" is, to frighten the Whig papers, "especially in Fayetteville"!! which "they know," he says, "can be frightened into any thing"!! Really, we must be careful! We were not aware that the people of England knew any thing about the Observer. But it seems that they are especially intent upon frightening the Whig paper in Fayetteville! We are not so vain as to suppose that it is any influence of ours which Great Britain is afraid of, that induces her to take such especial pains to frighten us. But we think we see into it. That Government has doubtless heard that the Fayetteville Riflemen, commanded by the puissant Editor of the Carolinian, (that "man of sense who is not too frightened," &c.) had offered its services to march agin the Mexicans, whereupon the Mexicans concluded to stay at home out of harm's way, feeling pretty much as the squirrel did when he found that it was Capt. Scott who was about to shoot at him, and offering to come down if the Captain would'nt shoot. Now the design of England is, clearly, in operating thus "especially in Fayetteville," to deter the Captain of the Riflemen, if possible, from offering his services to march against the United Kingdoms of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in general, and Oregon in particular. The game is in their own hands if they can only keep the Riflemen quiet; but it is all up if the Captain should draw his sword, turn his awful countenance towards Oregon, and write a volunteering letter to Secretary Marcy.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE.—A drunken man having fallen from his horse in our streets a few days ago, the faithful animal stood by his master, and when a gentleman approached, the horse, apparently supposing that some indignity was about to be offered to the prostrate biped, attempted to bite, and finally turned his heels and kicked at the intruder. Which was the more sensible animal?

FEDERAL COURT.—The Fall Term of the U. S. District Court will be held in Raleigh on Monday the 24th inst.

PORK.—Over 100,000 hogs have been contracted for at Cincinnati, at $4. At Alton, Ill., large contracts at $3, $3 25, and $3 50.

The first drove of hogs at Lynchburg, Va., 200 in number, sold at $5 50.

"The democrats made a clean sweep in the city [of New York,] electing their ticket by 3000 majority, over whigs, natives, and reformers."

So says the North Carolinian. But it is a mistake, probably arising from ignorance of the meaning of the word majority, rather than from a design to make so palpable a misstatement. The Locofocos did not get a majority in the city at all. They lacked some thousands of it, and elected their ticket by a plurality.

ODD FELLOWS.—In the State of New York there are 16,498 contributing members of Lodges. The number of members relieved during the year was 2,645, widowed females relieved 142, members buried 119. The amount expended for the relief of members, mainly during sickness, for the relief of widowed families, for the education of orphans, and for burying the dead, was no less than $50,358 12. The income of all the Lodges for the year was $123,850 18.

FIRE.—100 houses, including two Hotels and a Bank, were destroyed by fire at Sag Harbor, Long Island, last week. Loss 2 to 300,000 dollars.

OUR RAIL ROAD.

Governor Graham has returned from his examination of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. He was accompanied to Gaston by the Public Treasurer, by Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., the temporary President of the Company. John D. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, one of the Directors, and Mr. Hollister, Superintendent of the Road. We are gratified to learn, that the Governor found the Road, excepting the section between Raleigh and Forestville, on which workmen are now operating, in much better condition than he had expected; and that, after a personal survey of almost the entire track, and the Depots, Aqueducts, and noble Bridges of the Company, and on the inspection of the Reports of its income for the past two years, made to the Court of Equity of Wake, he determined without hesitation, as the Agent and Representative of the State, at the sale of the Company's property, to be made on the 29th of December next, to bid the *maximum* amount prescribed in the Act of the General Assembly at the last Session, viz: $300.000, and the interest accrued thereon since the Bonds for this amount endorsed by the State, were issued—which will be in all about $381,000.

We are truly glad to find that such a result has been obtained, after a careful examination by the highest Officer of the State, upon his official responsibility, with a view to exercise the discretion vested in him by the Legislature, so that ample justice may be done to the public: but in the mode least injurious to the Stockholders, who have sustained so great a loss in this enterprize.

The course adopted by the Governor, in forming and making known beforehand, his determination upon this subject, seems to us in the highest degree proper. Whilst it is calculated to enhance the price of the Road, to the advantage both of the State and the Stockholder, it gives notice to those who may desire to compete in the purchase, so as to enable them to make arrangements for raising Capital and giving security for the large sums involved in the purchase upon the terms required by the Law—arrangements which it is obvious, from the limited means of individuals among us, could not be made without a reasonable time for preparation.

Raleigh Register.

It is rumored that Mr. Webster will resign his seat in the Senate in consequence of the press of private business, and that the Hon. Mr. Everett, late Minister to England, will be elected in his place. Doubtful.

President Polk was fifty years of age on Sunday week the 2nd day of November.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body met in this place on Friday evening last and adjourned on Monday evening.

The opening Sermon was preached by the last Moderator, the Rev. Simeon Colton, of Fayetteville. The body was then organized by the election of the Rev. Samuel Williamson, of Davidson College, as Moderator. The Rev. Colin McIver, of Fayetteville, is the stated Clerk.

We understand that no business of a very important public character came up for the action of this body. Among the most important was the question of establishing a Central University for the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, around which the whole energies of the Church might be thrown, was presented. A committee of 18—3 clergymen and 3 laymen from each Presbytery was appointed to report on the expediency of the proposition and to locate the institution and report to the next Synod. The Colporteur System of circulating the Scriptures and other religious books was favorably reported on by the executive Committee, appointed by last Synod, and it was resolved to prosecute the work. The History of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, which has been in preparation by the Rev. Mr. Foote, was also favorably reported on by a Committee of examination appointed by last Synod, and it was resolved to have the work forthwith published and 300 copies was subscribed for by the members of Synod.

The meeting, we understand, was one of unusual harmony and good feeling, and the session shorter than usual.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The next meeting of Synod will be held at Greensboro', in September, 1846.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Saturday, Nov. 15, Henrietta Co's Lighters Nelson and Sam Patch, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, B. Rose & Son, C. T. Haigh & Son, W. McIntyre, A. W. Steele, Cook & Troy, H. L. Myrover & Co., D. Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., M. McGary, E. W. Willkings, W. Prior, H. Brambert, A. Jessup, M. McKinnon, J. R. Gee, J. D. Williams, Gardner & McKethan, W. Draughon, P. P. Johnson & Co., W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. Johnson, J. H. & J. Martine, and Rockfish Company, of this place; and for C. Betts, W. Clark, W. & G. J. Allen, R. Murchison, J. Reich, J. & R. Sloan, Brown & Maxwell, J. M. Williams, A. McQueen, J. Lee, Murchison, Reid, & Co., J. R. Maxwell, J. W. McAlister, and A. McLean, of the interior.

Expected this day, Lighters from Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, T. S. Lutterloh, J. D. Williams, E. W. Willkings, J. C. Blocker, R. W. Hardie, J. Waddill, Jr., Jas. Kyle, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. Huske & Son, Leibenstein & Brother, P. P. Johnson & Co., D. McNeill, W. Prior, W. E. Kirkpatrick, Hon. R. Strange, Murchison, Reid, & Co., and J. H. & J. Martine, of this place; and for A. Hunt, G. H. Lee, D. Huffman, J. D. Schur, J. J. & A. C. Blum, W. Peck, Brown & Maxwell, and G. A. Mebane, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov. 17, Boat Nelson, with Cotton, &c.

River still very low.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5.—Schr. Pampero from Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Lodenia & Eliza from Guadaloupe. 9.—Schrs. American Eagle from Philadelphia, Cassius from Boston. 10.—Brigs Teazer from Jamaica, Wasson from Boston; Br. Schr. Elizabeth Ann from Barbadoes. 11.—Brig Peruvian from Alexandria. 13.—Schr. C. E. Thorn from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 18.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6⅞	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5¾ a 5⅞	Wheat, n'w,	$1
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

REMARKS.—Our receipts of Cotton continue very light, and no change to notice in prices. Flour is coming in quite freely; sells at 5¼, 5½, and 5¾. Fayseed 1 00 to 1 20. Corn is in demand at 55. Peas 45 to 55. Bacon 8. Wheat $1. No change in prices of Groceries.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 13.

The Rivers still continue low, with little prospect of rain, and consequently little produce arriving.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has sold during the past week principally at $3 50, closing this morning at $3 55. *Tar.*—Little coming to market, and selling at $1 65 to $1 70. *Rosin.*—No sales to report. Common is held at 60 to 65c. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Last sales 50c.; asked 55.

Timber and Lumber.—The Timber which we noticed in our last report as still remaining unsold, has all changed hands since this day week, and the market is now almost literally bare of the article. The last sales of Mill Timber were made at from $6 to $7. *River Lumber.*—Last sales of Flooring boards were made at $14. We put the present market price at $13½ to $14. Wide boards in demand—last sales $7. Scantling—last sales $6 to $6 50; would command a shade over this mark—none in market.

Corn.—Scarce, no arrivals since our last report. Held in store at 75c.

Rice.—No sales during the last few days—retailing by the cask at $4 75.

Ground Peas—coming freely to market, and sold at from 60 to 75c. Last sales 70 and 72 for a good article. *Black Eye Peas* 70 to 75 cents.

Shingles.—None in market. Last sales (on yesterday.) $2 75—would bring a shade over this mark, we think.

Staves.—None in market and in demand. Last sales $19 for R. O hhd. dressed—would command above this mark if brought down.—*Journal.*

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 11.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, the Cotton market has been drooping ever since the last Steamer arrived. As long as the stock on hand was small, holders controlled the market; but the stock being now larger, prices have given way 3000 bales of Uplands sold within the last week, at 6 to 6⅛—a fall of ¼ to ⅛ a cent. Flour is firm at 6 50. Wheat 1 34. Corn 75 to 78—100,000 bushels have been sold for shipment to England.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7¼. Flour 6 to 6¼. At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 7. Columbus 5¼ to 6¼. Total receipts of Cotton, 311,584 bales, against 286,733 last year.

FRESH FRUIT.

800 ORANGES,
50 whole, half, and qr. boxes Raisins,
5 barrels Apples,
1 ditto Hickory Nuts.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Nov'r 18. 85-2w

Sale of Valuable Land.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1846, that VALUABLE LOT on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, and adjoining the Observer Printing Office, known as the Fuller Lot, formerly occupied by S. W. Tillinghast & Co. The Lot fronts 38 feet on Hay street. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
Nov. 15, 1845. 85ts
Carolinian copy.

TOWN BAKERY.

MRS. E. NEETZEL

RETURNS her most grateful thanks to the friends of her late husband, and others who have befriended her in her bereavement, for their kind attendance and assistance, and begs to assure them all, from the bottom of her heart, that while her life is vouchsafed, her gratitude for their kind offices will be unceasing.

She also begs to inform them, and the public generally, that she has taken the frame house nearly opposite to Mr. George McNeill's, and formerly occupied by her late husband, where she has resumed the business of **BAKING**, in all its branches, and will be happy to furnish her old customers and others with Fresh BREAD, and all other articles in her line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wedding and other fine CAKES furnished for Parties.

YEAST of the best quality at all times.
Nov'r 18, 1845. 85-6w

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

John R. Whitaker & Co.,

HAVING established themselves in Petersburg, Va., offer their services to their North Carolina friends, in their line of business. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

Family Groceries

Of every description, and they will attend strictly to the Forwarding of such Packages as may be addressed to their care, and to the sale of such Produce as may be consigned to them.

All information that may be desired, can be obtained from the Branch Store, Raleigh, nearly opposite the Court House.

Nov. 8, 1845. 85-4w

P. S. The BRANCH STORE in Raleigh will also do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them.

MARRIED,

At Hay Mount, in the vicinity of this town, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Rev. JOHN J. BRANTLY to Miss DELLA ANN, eldest daughter of the late David Smith, Esq. of this place.

In Oxford, on Wednesday morning the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Russell Kingsbury, by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Mr. WM. S. LATTA, of this place, to Miss MARY M., youngest daughter of the late Jasper Pickett, Esq. of Elizabeth City, N. C.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY DECKER, aged about 50 years.

Near Clinton, Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. STREET ASHFORD.

In Concord, N. C. on the 2nd inst., after a protracted and painful illness of twenty-two days, Dr. W. L. HUIE, aged 26 years and 9 months.

POETRY.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently!—it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently!—let not harsh words mar
The good we might do here.

Speak gently!—Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gently friendship's accents flow—
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild,
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the youth, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care!

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run—
Let such in peace depart!

Speak gently—kindly to the poor,
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring—know
They may have toil'd in vain;
Perhaps unkindness made them so,
Oh, win them back again!

Speak gently!—He who gave his life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were in fierce strife,
Said to them—"Peace, be still!"

Speak gently!—'tis a little thing,
Dropp'd in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring
Eternity shall tell.

Harrisburg Argus.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind and self-possession of which I have any recollection, came to light in a trial which took place some years since in Ireland. The story looks like a fiction; but I have reason to believe it quite true. A woman travelling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier, and quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedler, who was going the same way. They entered into conversation during a walk of some hours, but as the day began to wane they agreed that they should stop for the night at a house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day. They reached an humble inn, situated on a lonely spot by the road side; and fatigued after a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under the shelter of a roof. Having refreshed themselves with the substantial supper set before them, they expressed a wish to retire. They were shown into the traveller's room, and went to rest in their respective beds. The pedler, before retiring, had called the landlord aside, and gave into his keeping the pack which he had unstrapped from his back, till the morning, telling him that it contained a considerable sum of money and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedler fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from over-fatigue, or from thoughts of meeting her husband next day, lay awake. A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door slowly opened, and a person enter holding a light which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognized in him one of the young men she had seen below—son to the landlord. He advanced with stealthy step to the bedside of the pedlar, and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered again with his brother and father, who held in his hand a large pewter basin. They went on tiptoe to the bedside, where the pedler lay in a deep sleep.

One of the young men drew out a knife, and while the father held the basin so as to receive the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight half audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movements of the party engaged in the fatal deed.—They had brought in with them a large sack, into which they quickly thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silently in her bed, fearing that her turn would come next. She heard low mutterings among the men, from which she soon gathered that they were debating whether they should murder her too, as they feared she might have it in her power to betray them. One of them said he was sure that she was fast asleep, and that there was no occasion to trouble themselves more; but to make sure of this being the case, one came to her bedside with the candle in his hand, and the other with a knife. She kept her eyes closed as if in sleep, and had such complete command over herself, as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on. The candle was passed close to her eyes; the knife was drawn across close to her throat; she never winked, or showed by any movement of feature or of limb that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was so soundly asleep that nothing was to be feared from her; and went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the body of the murdered man.

How long must that night of horror have seemed to the poor lone woman—how frightful was its stillness and its darkness! The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her through the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at an unseasonably early hour, but waited till she had heard all the family astir for some time; she then went down, and said she believed she had overslept herself, in consequence of being greatly tired.

She asked where the pedlar was, and was told that he was in too great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left sixpence to pay for her breakfast. She sat down composedly to that meal, and forced herself to partake with apparent appetite of the food set before her. She appeared unconscious of the eyes which, with deep scrutiny, were set before her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family and went on her way without the least appearance of discomposure or mistrust. She had proceeded but a short way, when she was joined by two strapping-looking women; one look was sufficient to convince her that they were young men, and one thought to assure her that she was yet in their power and on the very verge of destruction. They walked by her side, entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she had lodged the night before, and made minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed, and said the people of the house had appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her very well. For two hours the young men continued by her side, conversing with her, and watching with most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which, had she not been fully self-possessed, might have put her off her guard. It was not till her dreaded companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her, that she lost her self-command which she had so successfully exercised, and throwing herself into his arms fainted away.

"WHO IS JUDGE STORY"

This distinguished jurist, whose recent death produced a deep sensation throughout the country, was, as is generally known, a professor of law in Harvard University. It was his custom to amuse his class by relating interesting anecdotes, in illustration of principles of law, and few men have ever been more skilful in the management of this kind of instruction. The writer of this had the pleasure of hearing one of his lectures on a casual visit to Cambridge, in which he stated that the Courts of England had awarded a hundred pound note to the person from whom it had been stolen, because the banker who had purchased it of the thief, ought to have known from his personal appearance, that he would not be likely to own a note of such value. This rule of law, he thought, would not always operate justly in this country; and in illustration, he related, in his inimitable manner, the following anecdote:

"When I came here, to Cambridge," said he, "to occupy the station which I now hold, my friends thought proper to greet me with a public dinner, which was served up with a good deal of parade in a large room adjoining the post-office, where there was, as is not uncommon on such occasions, a good deal of noise, and a good while continued. I supposed it probable, that there was not a man, woman or child, in this small village who did not know of this merry-making and the occasion of it, particularly as I had occupied a seat upon the Bench in Boston for sixteen years previously, and passed sentences of death and imprisonment upon numerous convicts. The bustle and noise of the dinner being over, and having for about two months pursued my avocation as lecturer on law at this place, I had occasion one day to call at the post-office and inquire for letters for *Judge Story*. '*Judge who?*' inquired the post-master. *Judge Story*, I replied with some emphasis. '*Judge Story! Judge Story!*' reiterated the post-master, '*who is Judge Story? I never heard of him before!*'

"Not long afterwards," he continued, "it happened that, on my way to Boston one day on foot, I had occasion to use the sum of fifty dollars at the intervening village of Cranbridgeport, and, stopping into the Bank there, I inquired of the Cashier whether he would pay my check for that amount on a Bank in Boston. He looked somewhat surprised, hesitated, surveyed my person, and stretching himself forward over the counter, looked particularly sharp at my feet. Finding he did not know me, I gave him my name, when, after a few minutes conversation, as if to assure himself of my identity, he agreed to pay me the money. After he had done so, I asked him why he hesitated, and particularly, why he thought it necessary to take such a searching look at my feet. He said, he did not know me, and his object was to satisfy himself whether it was probable, from my personal appearance, that I was good for fifty dollars; and he thought the best evidence would be afforded by the kind of boots I wore, which, unfortunately, on that occasion, were not such as to recommend me to his confidence."

Mississippi Free Trader.

Bankrupts in New York.—The following statistics in relation to the petitions in bankruptcy in New York district, under the late act, has been furnished by Mr. Metcalf, Clerk of the U. S. District Court. It was carefully compiled by Mr. Kingsberry, one of the Clerks:

Whole number of bankrupts petitioning,	2466	Number discharged,	2160
		Not yet discharged,	300
Do. petitioned against,	84	Opposed by creditors,	356

They describe themselves as follows:

Merchants,	726	Office-holders,	15
Clerks,	405	Auctioneers,	12
Mechanics,	372	Laborers,	11
No occupation,	161	Victuallers,	11
Brokers,	85	Other occupations,	500
Farmers,	47		
Gentlemen,	40	Whole number,	2550
Agents,	31	Residing in the city of New York,	1900
Physicians,	26	Do. out of the city,	650
Lawyers,	18		

There are 40 petitioners' debts each under $1,000
" 268 do. do. over 100,000
" 12 do. do. do. 1,000,000
The total amount of indebtedness is $25,580,415
The largest amount in one petition is about 5,781,000
" lowest do. do. do. do. 248 25

The largest was that of Mr. Glover, much of it being bonds for foreign merchants. The next highest was that of Messrs. Joseph, being about $4,000,000. The assets were exceedingly small.

The New Orleans Bulletin criticises, with earnestness, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's History of the late War. It is remarkable that one who was an important actor in the times of which he writes, should have fallen into the error of noting the battle of New Orleans as following that of Waterloo—yet this passage occurs:

"Nothing was wanting to his amazing triumphs, but that Wellington, instead of Packenham, as was at first intended, should have headed the invasion of Louisiana, that Jackson might tear FROM THE BROW OF NAPOLEON'S CONQUEROR THE LAURELS OF WATERLOO."

Happiness.—If you wish to be happy, keep busy. Idleness is harder work than sewing a great deal. There is more fun in sweating an hour than there is in yawning a century. Few people, however, will believe this, and yet it is as true as Genesis. Indolence is not ease; neither is wealth happiness. "Life's cares are comforts, and he that has none must be wretched."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to value them, but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

Gen. Gideon Foster, a veteran of the Revolution, died on Saturday last at his residence in Danvers, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of 96.

RECTORY
Boarding School,
Hamden, Conn.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

The Winter Session will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

C. W. EVEREST.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, Wilmington.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

October 20, 1845. 82-tf.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

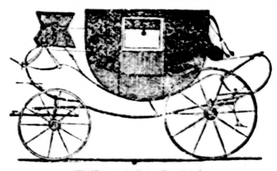
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldnay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING emarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

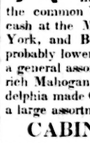
ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 *Brown Cotton Shirtings,*
Ditto 30 *inch do do ditto,*
Ditto 4-4 *do do Sheetings,*
Ditto 32 *inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,*
Ditto 39 *inch do do do do ditto,*
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 *to* 15; *Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.*

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

J. W. BAKER



IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank.☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Cl'n. | George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. | Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. | Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. | Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. | Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. | Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium bee mes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 *on a single life.*

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols, 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water, Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard, Congress Water, Indelible Ink, Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

John D. Williams,
AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Turleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Leece, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's course and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Suits; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Cuffy Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Borgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Seration or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection.

NEW YORK, July 8th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city, with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me